THE

# NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1795. [N° 1744.]

NEWPORT: (*Rhode-Island*) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

*Newport Long-Wharf, Hotel, and Public School* LOTTERY,

commences drawing
On the First *Thursday* in *January* next,
at the State-House in *Newport*,

☞ Those of this Town and Vicinity, who intend becoming interested in the beneficial Chances in this Lottery, are recommended to apply early, and purchase or engage, the Shares or Tickets they mean to take.

*Newport, Sept.* 14, 1795.

*James Center*

*Informs his Customers and the* PUBLIC,

That he has received a fresh Supply of PERFUMERY, viz.

HARD and soft Pomatum; Perfume, of different Kinds, in small Bottles; Hair Powder, plain and scented; patent Shoe Blacking; common Ditto; warranted Razors, with and without Cases; Down Puffs, from 1/6 to 2/6; Silk Ditto; Powder Bags and Boxes; Hair Brushes, the first Quality; common Ditto; Ivory Combs, different Prices; Horn Combs, of all Kinds; Shaving Boxes compleat; Curling, Curling and Pinching Irons; Sick Purses, &c. Brown Salts; Clothes Brushes, Teeth, Comb, and Buckle Ditto; Court Plaister; and Bones; a handsome Assortment of Ladies Braids.—Likewise, on hand, Watch Chains, Seals, and Keys—Walking Sticks, different Kinds.

*Newport, Sept.* 14 1795.

To be SOLD, by

THOMAS PECKHAM,

GRAFTED APPLE-TREES, such as Rhode Island Greenings, Tallman Sweetings, Golden Ruffetings, Newtown Pippins, and Pyked Sweetings.—This last, a Summer Apple, treats very young, and in great Plenty, and most delicious. These Trees are from Two to Four Years old, very clean, and large for their Age:—Price 20 Cents Single, and 16 Dollars and 66 Cents a Hundred.

It is presumed that no Fault can be found with the Price, when the great and lasting Value of Orchards is considered; the great Demand and Price of Apples and *Cyder*, at this Time; and that as small a Quantity of Beef, Butter, Cheese or Barley, will pay for an Hundred Trees, as ever would in this Country.

It should be remembered, by all Farmers, how much Apples cheapen and mend our Subsistence, by lessening the Consumption of Bread, and adding a palatable and wholesome Variety to our Tables.—Fifty Apple Trees were planted on this Island in the Year 1778. Twelve Years after, they produced One Hundred Bushels of fine Greenings. It is thought by Farmers of Experience, and good Judgment, that Two Hundred good Apple-Trees, will give as much clear Profit as a Dairy of Twenty Cows. Plantations of Fruit Trees, is one of the strongest Marks that distinguish the plentiful and comfortable Abode of the civilized, from that of the hungry savage Man.

☞ If a Man means to sell his Farm, there is no other Way of bestowing an equal Expence, that will so much recommend it, as a young Orchard of choice Fruit.—It frequently happens, that a Man raises an Orchard, to bear Plenty of Fruit, while his Neighbour is talking of it, from Year to Year, and getting ready.

*Newport, Sept.* 14, 1795.

SHOE STORE
JUST OPENED, BY
COGGESHAL & BURDICK,

Next Door Northward of Mr. CHARLES FEKE, Apothecary, in Thames Street,

WHERE may be had Mens' and Womens' SHOES, of different Kinds and Prices.

Also Shoes and Boots, of any Kind, made on the shortest Notice.

Shoes of various Kinds, for Exportation, may likewise be had, as above.

Wanted, at the above Store, several JOURNEYMEN, at either Branch, that are Workmen; as also Two active Lads as APPRENTICES.

They present their Thanks to their former Customers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

For SALE,

A very convenient House, pleasantly situated, with a Well of excellent Water in the Wash Room, a good Cellar, paved, and a Garden.—For further Information, inquire of the Printer.

*Newport, August* 24, 1795.

*From a Publication under the Signature of an* AMERICAN, *in the* GAZETTE OF THE UNITED STATES, *of Sept* 8.

IT is pretended that the measures of the President's administration in our foreign relations for a little season past, manifest an abandonment of all the former principles of his life, justify the accusations which have been urged, and demand a recall of all the affection and confidence heretofore lavishly bestowed upon him, by a too easy people.—Let us examine facts, before we proceed to condemnation.

Events growing out of foreign convulsions and quarrels, had placed America in a most delicate crisis, which required a firm and dexterous hand to guide the vessel of state in safety, amidst the rocks and shoals which threatened it with shipwreck—A war, new in its principles, and boundless in its effects, had gradually extended itself over the greatest part of Europe—So keenly were the parties engaged, that it required uncommon management, retolution and forbearance, for any European nation to escape being involved. America had too many connections with Europe, to hope for an entire exemption from its calamities; and it became a question, as painful as it was interesting, whether she could preserve her customary relations, without being dragged into the quarrels of that restless portion of the globe.

Her philosophers and her statesmen had long since united in pronouncing that war is the severest scourge inflicted on the people by the pride and the folly of kings, ever regardless of the ease and comfort of their subjects.

That republican governments breathe the spirit of peace and good will to man, and would ever eliminate the blood and the treasure of the people too highly to waste with prodigal hand the energies of the nation by hastily plunging into the calamities of war.—That the American nation, placed happily at a distance from the theatre of dissention, could easily, and ought carefully, to avoid embarking itself as a party in the contests which so often detonate the old world with fire and sword. In times of that quality, when the passions were dormant, these were received as axioms worthy of a free and enlightened people. Faithful to these just and humane principles, the President strove to preserve the peace and the neutrality of this country, during the present war of the European powers. He strove to accomplish this object, on the one hand by an honorable fulfilment of engagements to France, on the other by an impartial conduct to the belligerent powers in cases not regulated by Treaty. An anxious punctuality in the payment of the debt due to France, with the free use of our ports to her legitimate cruizers, and their prizes, as secured by treaty, manifested the regard paid to her claims upon our good faith in spite of the discontent of Great-Britain. The prohibition of the American citizens from taking any share in the war, and the prohibition of the outfit of privateers in her ports, manifested the determination of America to preserve her neutrality, notwithstanding the artifices and the threats of a daring French minister, who set in motion every spring to compel this country to take a share in the war, contrary to her interests and her inclinations, and contrary to the well considered interests of his own country.

The firmness of the President dammed the torrent setting fast for war, and defeated the bold foreigner who had artfully produced it, supported by many sanguine citizens too easily misled by his practices upon their friendly dispositions to France. An able secretary demonstrated the weakness of this minister's pretensions, as well as the wickedness of his measures; and under the direction of the President, demanded the recall of the disorganizing intriguer. This vigorous measure was decisive; and the citizens who had been misled, were recalled to a sense of their duty to their own country. France did justice to the President's compliments, and recalled her minister—It is said, that she has since explicitly expressed her disapprobation of his conduct, by demanding him to be delivered up, doubtless, to atone for his errors—To the moderation of the government he insulted, that man, it is said, owes the security and the tranquil retreat he enjoys.

Two years of peace, and of unexampled prosperity, have been the direct consequences of this prudent and determined policy pursued by the Chief Magistrate, amidst the discontents of many who were then as eager for the preference of war, as they appear to be at this period.

Another tempest afterwards arose, more difficult to avert. The commercial prosperity of neutral nations is always a subject of chagrin to the belligerent powers. Never view his prosperity with a more jaundiced eye than Great-Britain—Having built up an immense artificial power, on a comparatively diminutive basis, by a widely extended commerce, she is fearful of every rivalship, and systematically disturbs the commerce of neutral nations to prevent its increase. Her spoliations founded on pretences sometimes true, oftener false, but always seized with avidity, have long been the subject of complaint—Sweden and Denmark are now obliged to negociate and to arm, as they have been frequently obliged to do before, to preserve their commerce from her depredations. America has borne her share in the loffer tofta ned from these lawless spoliations, carried to such a shameless extent that it became necessary to demand reparation by negociation, or to take it with strong arm by reprisals, which would necessarily lead to war. The example of other nations, the pacific nature of our government, the anxiety to spare the effusion of human blood, the immense property exposed on the ocean, the inferiority of our force for naval defence, all dictated the propriety of resorting to negociation. The President obeyed the dictate, and despatched an Ambassador to settle this momentous business, as well as all other subsisting differences between Great-Britain and America. The Ambassador after long and severe difficulties, in which he was aided by the advice and supported by the opinion of Mr. Thomas Pinckney, the resident minister, and one of the most approved American patriots, made a treaty with the British minister, which he brought home for approbation. It is not intended to go into an examination of the merits or demerits of the treaty—that has been ably and amply done by others. A few remarks only will be indulged. It ought to be remembered that the treaty was not made at the most auspicious moment. Britain unsuccessful indeed on the land, was flushed with a great naval victory, which gave her a decided, and it is to be feared a too durable preponderancy on the ocean. The American minister negociated with the knowledge of a formidable insurrection in his own country, the event and duration of which could not be foreseen—He must necessarily, therefore, have been more anxious to terminate disputes with foreign nations on any tolerable terms.—This furnishes one more lesson of the mischiefs of internal discords and confusion. To these it may be added, that our natural ally, the French, were convulsed with the mighty efforts of contending factions, which tore her to pieces in the summer and autumn of 1794—The destruction in the month of July, 1794, of some of the Jacobin leaders, who had covered France with crimes and with blood, had not extinguished the fires of faction.—Continual efforts were made by the terrorists to recover their lost power, until the decisive struggle in May, 1795, when they were finally subdued at Paris, at the expence, it is said, of five thousand lives. Until that moment the ascendant of the moderates was not fixed; the terrorists at one instant had the ascendancy; and the government was in danger every hour of being overturned.—Nor could it be foreseen what part the departments would take, nor whether a new La Vendee would not burst out in every quarter of the Republic. It would have been deemed unwise to have counted absolutely on the exertion of the resources of France to our purposes in the existing state of things in that country. It was impossible to reckon upon that systematic steady assistance which could alone justify our uniting in the war. Under these circumstances the treaty was negociated. The principal points sought by the American minister were, satisfaction for the spoliations wrongfully committed on our commerce—the surrender of the Western Posts, unjustly detained by Britain—the legitimation of our trade to Britain and her possessions, then dependent on her courtesy and her caprice.

The British on their part set up demands for injuries to her subjects produced by laws of the various states interposing to prevent the recovery of debts due them by American citizens—and they contended for advantages in our ports correspondent to those demanded by us.—The collision of conflicting claims and interests had very nearly terminated the negociation; but at length an accommodation was agreed to, and a treaty was formed. The three principal points demanded by America were secured, or such engagements made for their security as to render the actual execution of the articles not at all doubtful, because the execution of the stipulations in the treaty favorable to Britain will depend upon the faithful execution of her part of the contract. All was obtained which could be done by negociation, and more was obtained than had even been hoped for by Mr. Pinckney some months before. In the opinion of that gentleman, it was as good a treaty, all circumstances considered, as we could expect, and placed us in a better situation than to become a party in the war. On the arrival of the treaty in this country, the Senate was summoned to assemble.—This constitutional body, chosen by the states to represent them in their national capacity, deliberated on the instrument with an anxiety proportioned to the importance of the objects it embraced; and the result of their deliberations was, their advice to the President to ratify the treaty, except the 12th article.

This duty then became awfully severe. The fate of his country was now suspended on his voice, as it had once been on his sword. The inducements to ratify the treaty were strong, the objections to that measure were not weak—It was probable, that whatever was resolved on, would produce important effects upon the well being of this country, a consciousness of this made the duty as painful as it was difficult. A summary of the inducements and difficulties which presented themselves on every side, will shew what a task had devolved on the chief magistrate.

He was induced to ratify because the treaty secured the surrender of the western posts so much desired by this country, and so important to their preservation of peace with the Indians; because it secured redress for the spoliation committed on our commerce, and it placed our trade to Britain and her possessions on a solid and regular foundation. The temptation was encreased by the consideration that the treaty besides obtaining these specific objects, secured us peace with its numerous blessings under whose beneficial influences, the nation was daily encreasing in wealth and strength, notwithstanding the great inconveniences sustained from the improper conduct of the belligerent powers.

It could not escape the reflection of a mind anxiously employed in considering the business in every point of view that if a ratification did not take place, this country would be placed in a most perilous situation, with a choice of difficulties. The alternatives which would

* *It is assured that these points are secured effectually because upon the faithful execution of them by the British will depend their entitling themselves to enjoy the benefits and advantages promised them by the treaty. These are certainly considerable enough to induce an honorable fulfilment of the articles beneficial to us, independently of the extravagant value set on our concessions by the opposers of the treaty.*

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This duty then became awfully severe. The fate of his country was now suspended on his voice, as it had once been on his sword. The inducements to ratify the treaty were strong, the objections to that measure were not weak—It was probable, that whatever was resolved on, would produce important effects upon the well being of this country, a consciousness of this made the duty as painful as it was difficult. A summary of the inducements and difficulties which presented themselves on every side, will shew what a task had devolved on the chief magistrate.

He was induced to ratify because the treaty secured the surrender of the western posts so much desired by this country, and so important to their preservation of peace with the Indians;* because it secured redress for the spoliation committed on our commerce, and it placed our trade to Britain and her possessions on a solid and regular foundation. The temptation was encreased by the consideration that the treaty besides obtaining these specific objects, secured us peace with its numerous blessings under whose beneficial influences, the nation was daily encreasing in wealth and strength, notwithstanding the great inconveniences sustained from the improper conduct of the belligerent powers.

It could not escape the reflection of a mind anxiously employed in considering the business in every point of view, that if a ratification did not take place, this country would be placed in a most perilous situation, with a choice of difficulties. The alternatives which would

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present themselves were, to leave our fur trade and our posts in the hands of a nation who had made an ill use of them to prejudice the Indians against us; to leave our merchants unredressed for the shameful spoliations committed on them, and our trade to Britain subject to the capricious regulation of proclamations—or if these indignities and this injustice, were too heavy to be borne, we might seek redress at the point of the sword. Nor could it escape observation that the former alternative if in our power would never have been our choice, it would have been deemed too pusillanimous and tame to have submitted any longer to these oppressions, after the hope of redress by treaty was gone—even by those who estimate peace and its blessings to the people, too highly to hazard them for light causes—besides the subjects for mutual irritation were so numerous and the parties so heated that it was not probable that any temper in the government however conciliatory could have preserved peace.

In the event of war (the other alternative open to us) it was demonstrable that one year's expence would pay many fold all the pecuniary objects in contest between the parties: that our commerce now distressed, would then be ruined by the numerous and irresistable fleets of an enemy as powerful and victorious on the ocean as she had been feeble and unsuccessful on the land. That the products of the soil now paid for at an immense price to the great emolument of the farmer, would then become a drug in the hand of the cultivators, whose labours would be unrewarded. And finally that the events of war are uncertain, and we might possibly be obliged to terminate it, after the sacrifice of many lives and of much treasure, without redress for the spoliations and without the recovery of the posts: on the other hand the objections were not weak.

The prices paid for the specific objects attained were of the full value, and the principle of beneficial reciprocity was certainly carried to its full extent, in favour of Britain. Besides there was danger that the French Being in an exceedingly irritable state of mind might take serious offence at the appearance of a good understanding between two nations whom it had cost her so much to divide, even though no real ground of offence was given by the treaty, which expressly declares that no article thereof should be construed so as to contravene the French treaty. To give even imaginary cause of offence to that gallant nation which had so freely shed its blood and treasure for America would at all times be distressing to Americans and to none more than the President who had chiefly witnessed their exertions and shared their toils—to give real occasion for complaint never entered into the mind of the President, still however it might be apprehended that their peculiar situation might render them jealous of any advance to accommodation between Great-Britain and America, and this furnished an objection to the ratification.

Another objection arose from the temper of the American mind. Resentment against the British for former injuries, and attachment to the French for great and beneficial services, seem to have taken deep root in the hearts of all Americans—men not in responsible situations universally give free scope to the expression of these feelings; and it is with difficulty that the public functionaries can resist the torrent and distinguish their feelings as individuals and their duties as statesmen bound to pursue the interests of their country without regard to their private situations. In such a temper of mind it was presumable, and the fact justified the presumption, that numbers more accustomed to feel than to reason, and even many who were very capable of reasoning in a more temperate season would be carried away by passion, and would be opposed to any treaty, which demanded a sacrifice of their resentments against Britain and had even an appearance of abandoning the French interests and cause.

In all governments it must be painful to just rulers to act without the concurrence of the people, In the American it must be a severe duty to do so, even where the government may be thoroughly persuaded that the measures it pursues are well considered, honestey intended, and best calculated to promote the general and permanent interests of the community.

It was therefore a painful and discouraging circumstance that considerable assemblages of men, calling themselves "the people." [Though in fact not amounting to a two hundredth part of the people] and comprehending some persons of considerable information and weight were loud in their disapprobations of the treaty and addressed the President against its ratification, regardless of consequences which might flow from exciting the discontents of the people, or from the destructive effects of wars.

All these considerations presented themselves to the anxious mind of the President—After hearing every argument which was presented to him, after duly weighing all the circumstances, the advantages offered, the disadvantages threatened, the acquisitions made, the concessions yielded, the security obtained, the danger avoided, his cool disinterested judgement preferred the treaty and its probable effects, to a rejection of it, and the too certain consequences. He therefore ratified the treaty in the manner advised by the Senate.

It is this ratification which has given so much offence and which has produced that torrent of abuse intended to sweep away every remembrance of his long, faithful and successful services to this country. Let us make a pause, and seriously ask ourselves, if the Chief Magistrate could with propriety have adopted any other measure than he did in the situation he was placed.

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## PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 6.

Eight dollars per cwt. was the price of superfine Flour in the market this day—A price, says a correspondent, that can scarcely be obtained for the article in any other part of the world, according to the latest accounts from Europe and the West Indies.

present themselves were, to leave our fur trade and our posts in the hands of a nation who had made an ill use of them to prejudice the Indians against us; to leave our merchants unredressed for the shameful spoliations committed on them, and our trade to Britain subject to the capricious regulation of proclamations—or if these indignities and this injustice, were too heavy to be borne, we might seek redress at the point of the sword. Nor could it escape observation that the former alternative if in our power would never have been our choice, it would have been deemed too pusillanimous and tame to have submitted any longer to these oppressions, after the hope of redress by treaty was gone—even by those who estimate peace and its blessings to the people, too highly to hazard them for light causes—besides the subjects for mutual irritation were so numerous and the parties so heated that it was not probable that any temper in the government however conciliatory could have preserved peace.

In the event of war (the other alternative open to us) it was demonstrable that one year's expence would pay many fold all the pecuniary objects in contest between the parties: that our commerce now distressed, would then be ruined by the numerous and irresistable fleets of an enemy as powerful and victorious on the ocean as she had been feeble and unsuccessful on the land. That the products of the soil now paid for at an immense price to the great emolument of the farmer, would then become a drug in the hand of the cultivators, whose labours would be unrewarded. And finally that the events of war are uncertain, and we might possibly be obliged to terminate it, after the sacrifice of many lives and of much treasure, without redress for the spoliations and without the recovery of the posts: on the other hand the objections were not weak.

The prices paid for the specific objects attained were of the full value, and the principle of beneficial reciprocity was certainly carried to its full extent, in favour of Britain. Besides there was danger that the French being in an exceedingly irritable state of mind might take serious offence at the appearance of a good understanding between two nations whom it had cost her so much to divide, even though no real ground of offence was given by the treaty, which expressly declares that no article thereof should be construed so as to contravene the French treaty. To give even imaginary cause of offence to that gallant nation which had so freely shed its blood and treasure for America would at all times be distressing to Americans and to none more than the President who had chiefly witnessed their exertions and shared their toils—to give real occasion for complaint never entered into the mind of the President, still however it might be apprehended that their peculiar situation might render them jealous of any advance to accommodation between Great-Britain and America, and this furnished an objection to the ratification.

Another objection arose from the temper of the American mind. Resentment against the British for former injuries, and attachment to the French for great and beneficial services, seem to have taken deep root in the hearts of all Americans—men not in responsible situations universally give free scope to the expression of these feelings; and it is with difficulty that the public functionaries can resist the torrent and distinguish their feelings as individuals and their duties as statesmen bound to pursue the interests of their country without regard to their private situations. In such a temper of mind it was presumable, and the fact justified the presumption, that numbers more accustomed to feel than to reason, and even many who were very capable of reasoning in a more temperate season would be carried away by passion, and would be opposed to any treaty, which demanded a sacrifice of their resentments against Britain and had even an appearance of abandoning the French interests and cause.

In all governments it must be painful to just rulers to act without the concurrence of the people, In the American it must be a severe duty to do so, even where the government may be thoroughly persuaded that the measures it pursues are well considered, honestey intended, and best calculated to promote the general and permanent interests of the community.

It was therefore a painful and discouraging circumstance that considerable assemblages of men, calling themselves "the people." [Though in fact not amounting to a two hundredth part of the people] and comprehending some persons of considerable information and weight were loud in their disapprobations of the treaty and addressed the President against its ratification, regardless of consequences which might flow from exciting the discontents of the people, or from the destructive effects of wars.

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We hear that the late Mr. Edward Brooke, who died a few days since at Bordentown, hath left the principal part of his eſtate to the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, in Pennſylvania. This legacy is expected to be ſeveral thouſand pounds.

September 11.

VERY INTERESTING.

Authentic Intelligence has been received by this day's mail from Pittſburgh, that on the third of Auguſt a treaty was concluded by Gen. Wayne with all the Weſtern Indians.

On Sunday the 24th of Auguſt, Abſalom Jones, a Free African, was ordained Miniſter of the African Church lately eſtabliſhed in this city, by the Right Rev. Biſhop White, and on Sunday, the 30th of the month, Mr. Jones entered upon the duties of his new appointment by delivering to a crowded audience, a ſermon ſuited to the occaſion from the following text: "We preach Chriſt crucified."

In the Holland, from Hamburg, arrived here, Paſſenger, Col. James Napper Tandy, a citizen of Dublin.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 12.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and ſpreading of Infectious Diſeaſes in this city,

REPORT,

That ſince their report of the 6th inſt. thirteen perſons have died of the preſent epidemic,

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Thurſday Evening, Sept. 10, 1795

SALEM, September 15.

We are unhappy in hearing from our Capital, that the rancour with which the controverſies about the Treaty have been managed, has ended as we expected in riots and quarrels. The abuſes offered to the Preſident, and in turn to Judge Rutledge and the oppoſers of the meaſures of government, ariſe from the ſame baſe paſſions as diſplay themſelves in ſtreet quarrels, and infamous proceſſions of images, and claws and the rabble. He who can deſcend to the firſt is always capable of the laſt.—And if his education will not ſuffer him to follow his inclination at once, he is ſure to provoke others, who have no ſuch reſtraints and no idea of any difference between written abuſe and perſonal inſult; and who can have no other talents than ſuch as encourage the ſacrifice of the public quiet, by bonfires, tumults, and maſſacres. God deliver the Romans from the laſt, and for their ſalvation, may they be more cautious of that ability which will certainly produce the worſt of calamities. We hear from Portſmouth, that an intended proteſt againſt the meaſures of the town, dictated from Boſton, has provoked the ſame riots as have diſhonoured our Capital in the laſt week. We are happy in our own quiet, tho' our opinions are different. In the peace of our City, we have peace.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.

*FROM L'ORIENT.*

The Genet, Freeman, from L'Orient, left there July 28. The Engliſh fleet was then lying at anchor at the mouth of the harbour, as they had continued to do ſince the late action. The French fleet was in the harbour—the Captain of the Montagne had died of his wounds, ſince their arrival. Proviſions of every kind, except bread, were plenty.

Capt. Freeman alſo informs, that the Republicans and Emigrants, lately landed, had an engagement two days before he ſailed, which ended to the diſadvantage of the emigrants. They loſt four pieces of ordnance, and had many men killed. The Republican ſoldiers were anxious to follow up the victory, and attack them in their entrenchments, but were with difficulty reſtrained by their officers, who repreſented the great number of lives which muſt have been inevitably ſacrificed in ſuch a raſh attack.

The diſturbances, which have for ſeveral nights paſt taken place in this town, by burning effigies, &c. we hope, are happily ſubſiding.

NEWPORT, September 22.

The Preſident left Philadelphia for Mount Vernon, on the 8th Inſtant.

The Hon. Timothy Pickering, Eſq; is, we learn, appointed Secretary of State, vice Hon. Mr. Randolph, reſigned.

Governor Lee, of Virginia, who lately commanded the weſtern Army, is, we hear, appointed to the War Department, vice General Pickering.

The Hon. Mr. Marſhall, of Virginia, we underſtand, comes in as Attorney-General.

Judge Rutledge took his Seat, as Chief Juſtice of the United States, at the late Seſſion of the Supreme Court.

Henry William Deſauſſure, Eſq;—is, we learn, appointed Director of the Mint of the United States.

On Tueſday the 8th Inſtant, the Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D. was inaugurated Preſident of Yale-College, in New-Haven.

At the public Commencement the next Day, the Preſident conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on 34 young Gentlemen—and the Degree of Maſter of Arts on 11—Among the latter we obſerve the Name of Mr. WILLIAM MARCHANT, of this Town; who, on the Occaſion, delivered an Engliſh Oration on Commerce.

The Sloop Peggy, Capt. Bliſs, from New-York for this Port, with a Number of Paſſengers on board, was unfortunately caſt aſhore on Plumb Iſland, laſt Friday Night, in a ſudden Squall of Wind. The Veſſel, it is ſaid, is bulged, but happily no Lives were loſt.

A National Aſſembly for Holland, is to be convened immediately; a Member for 10,000 Souls.—They are to have Legiſlative and Executive Powers; and are to report the Plan of a new Conſtitution within a Year.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. EBENEZER JENCKES, Merchant, to Miſs MARY THROOP NIGHTINGALE, Daughter of Deacon Samuel Nightingale.

—At New York, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, CHARLES ADAMS, Eſq; Son to John Adams, Vice Preſident of the United States, to Miſs SALLY SMITH.

DIED.] At Boſton, Miſs ELIZABETH MOORE, Æt. 89 Relict of David Moore, Eſq; formerly of this Town.

—At Cambridge, Mrs. MARY HOLMES, aged 28 Years, Wife of the Rev. Mr. Holmes, and Daughter of the late Preſident Stiles.

—At Providence, Miſs ELIZABETH GRAVES, Daughter of the late Rev. John Graves.

—In this Town, Mr. JONATHAN STODDARD.

A New York Paper of Yeſterday mentions, that a Veſſel had arrived at Philadelphia, in 36 Days from Hamburg, which brought an Account of the French Republicans having cut to Pieces 9000 of the Emigrants—and that all Daniſh Veſſels in England were ſtopped.

Mr. BARBER,

As it has been reported the Meduſa Frigate ran away from the Britiſh Frigate Cleopatra, I beg you would inſert the following copy of a letter from the Commander of the Meduſa, and you will oblige

A FRIEND TO THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

"*At Sea, 4th Sept* 1795

"*My Dear Sir,*

"I cannot loſe the opportunity, by an American veſſel, to inform you, that had I not received poſitive orders not to attack, I ſhould yeſterday morning have taken an Engliſh frigate ten leagues S. E. of Nantucket. She ought to conſider herſelf under great obligations to the Miniſter of the Republic.

"After my beſt reſpects to the good people of Newport, recommend patience to Captain Home. I ſhall return very ſoon.

"*I am, &c.*"

CUTOM-HOUSE,

*Diſtrict of Newport, Sept.* 21.

| ENTERED, | *From* |
|---|---|
| Sloop Aurora, Brown, | New York |
| —— Polly, Eaſton, | Norfolk |
| CLEARED, | *For* |
| Sloop Nancy, Flack, | Baltimore |
| —— Aurora, Brown, | Providence |
| —— Friendſhip, Peterſon, | New York |
| —— Harlequin, Adams, | Boſton |
| —— Clementina, Wiſcott, | Providence |
| Schooner Mary, Luther, | Dighton |
| —— Nancy, Coggeſhall, | Baltimore |
| Sloop Polly, Reed, | Boſton & Charleſton |
| —— Venus, Brown, | St. Bartholomews |

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PLAN of the Conſtitution of a BANK in NEWPORT, is agreed on by the Merchants and others of this Town; and that Subſcriptions will be opened for filling the ſame on *Monday* the 12th Day of *October* next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at the State-Houſe in *Newport*—and will be cloſed at 5 o'Clock, P. M. the ſame Day.

*September* 21, 1795.

To be ſold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On Thurſday, the 5th of November next, at* 11 *o'Clock, A. M. on the Premiſes,*

ALL the Right, Title, Intereſt and Claim, of which GODFREY MALBONE, Eſq; died ſeized, in the Houſe and Lot of Land now occupied by Thomas William Moore, Eſq; together with the Wharf, Stores, Out Houſes, &c. &c. thereunto appertaining, in Conformity to the Directions of the Superior Court, Auguſt Term, A. D. 1794 —— Farther Deſcription of Title, with other Particulars, at the Time and Place of Sale.

By Order of JOHN MALBONE, FRANCIS BRINLEY, } *Adminiſtrators.*

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM, containing 270 Acres, lying in North Kingſtown, about three Miles Weſt of Biſſel's Mills, and one Weſt of the Poſt-Road, is well wooded and watered, and on which are two good Orchards, a Dwelling-Houſe, good Crib, and a very large, new, and commodious Barn. For further Particulars inquire of OLIVER R. WARNER, of Newport, or PETER PHILLIPS, Eſq; of Wickford.

*Newport, 21ſt Sept.* 1795.

*State of Rhode Iſland, &c. September* 17, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Simeon Hazard, of South-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſhall think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, A. D. 1756 ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

*State of Rhode-Iſland, &c. Newport, June* 27, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, paſſed at June Seſſion, A. D. 1795 the Creditors to the Eſtate of THOMAS BROWNELL, late of Briſtol, Mariner, deceaſed, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown on the laſt Monday of October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe (if any they have) why the Petition of Philadelphia Brownell, Widow, and Adminiſtratrix of the Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas Brownell, deceaſed, praying for Liberty to repreſent the Eſtate of the ſaid Thomas inſolvent, ſhould not be granted.

*Witneſs,* HENRY SHERBURNE, *D. Sec'ry.*

*State of Rhode Iſland, &c. Providence, Sept.* 19, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Aſſembly, the Creditors of Wanton Caſey, of North-Kingſtown, in the County of Waſhington, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly to be holden at South-Kingſtown, on the laſt Monday in October next, then and there to ſhew Cauſe, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act paſſed in June, 1756, for the Relief of inſolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

# THEATRE, NEWPORT.

TO MORROW EVENING, September 23,

Will be preſented the favourite COMEDY, called,

# THE CONTRAST.

With the MUSICAL Entertainment of

*The PADLOCK.*

The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

600lb. of excellent Ship-Bread,

8 Hogſheads New England Rum, 3 Hogſheads Brimſtone, and 10 Caſes of Holland Gin, imported in the Year 1793 —— to be Sold by

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Alſo Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, and Alſpice, by the Dozen or Retail:—A few Barrels of excellent Vinegar—Drugs and Medicines, as uſual.

*Newport, Sept.* 21, 1795.

*WANTED,*

A WOMAN, with a good Breaſt of Milk, to ſuckle a Child in a Family.—Good Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer.

*Newport, Sept.* 21, 1795.

ALL Perſons having Demands on the Eſtate of PHILIP COREY, late of Tiverton, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring them in to the Subſcriber for Settlement:—And thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are deſired to make immediate Payment, to

MARY COREY, *Adminiſtratrix.*

*Tiverton, Sept* 19, 1795.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Town Council of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of WILLIAM THURSTON, Mariner, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpoſe, we hereby give Notice to ſaid Creditors, to bring in their reſpective Claims to either of us the Subſcribers, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Term.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOSEPH COZZENS.

*Newport, Sept.* 7, 1795.

*TAKE NOTICE.*

ALL Perſons having Demands againſt the Eſtate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them to the Subſcribers; and thoſe indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and CHARLES WRIGHT } *Executors.*

*Newport, July* 11, 1795.

*GIBBS & CHANNING*

Have juſt imported, and for SALE,

20 Hogſheads of Firſt Quality

Jamaica SUGAR.

An Aſſortment of CALICOES and Iriſh LINENS, by the Package or Piece.

*September* 8, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogſhead,

Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Cheſt,
Ruſſia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Ruſſia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Ruſſia DUCK.

*Clarke & Hammond*

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Caſks,
Beſt Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
Weſt-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molaſſes by the Hogſhead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyſon Ditto,
Freſh Raiſins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Braſs Kettles,
Window Glaſs by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fiſhery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimſtone by Ditto,
Sole-Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Groſs,
Nail Rods,
Bar-Iron,
Cabooſes and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Alſpice,
And ſeveral other Articles.

☞ They will take Fiſh in pay for the Salt—and Rhode-Iſland State Debt, or Caſh, for any other Articles.

*Newport, July* 10, 1795.

We hear that the late Mr. Edward Brooke, who died a few days since at Bordentown, hath left the principal part of his estate to the Society for the Abolition of Slavery, in Pennsylvania. This legacy is expected to be several thousand pounds.

September 11.

VERY INTERESTING.

Authentic Intelligence has been received by this day's mail from Pittsburgh, that on the third of August a treaty was concluded by Gen. Wayne with all the Western Indians.

On Sunday the 24th of August, Absalom Jones, a Free African, was ordained Minister of the African Church lately established in this city, by the Right Rev. Bishop White, and on Sunday, the 30th of the month, Mr. Jones entered upon the duties of his new appointment by delivering to a crowded audience, a sermon suited to the occasion from the following text: "We preach Christ crucified."

In the Holland, from Hamburg, arrived here, came passenger, Col. James Napper Tandy, a citizen of Dublin.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 22.

The Committee appointed to prevent the introduction and spreading of Infectious Diseases in this city,

REPORT,

That since their report of the 6th inst. thirteen persons have died of the present epidemic,

By order of the Committee,

JOHN BROOME, Chairman.

Thursday Evening, Sept. 10, 1795

SALEM, September 15.

We are unhappy in hearing from our Capital, that the rancour with which the controversies about the Treaty have been managed, has ended as we expected in riots and quarrels. The abuses offered to the President, and in turn to Judge Rutledge and the opposers of the measures of government, arise from the same base passions as display themselves in street quarrels, and infamous protestions of images, and claws and the rabble. He who can descend to the first is always capable of the last.—And if his education will not suffer him to follow his inclination at once, he is sure to provoke others, who have no such restraints and no idea of any difference between written abuse and personal insult; and who can have no other talents than such as encourage the sacrifice of the public quiet, by bonfires, tumults, and massacres. God deliver the Bostonians from the last, and for their salvation, may they be more cautious of that abuse, which will certainly produce the worst of calamities. We hear from Portsmouth, that an intended protest against the measures of the town, dictated from Boston, has provoked the same riots as have dishonoured our Capital in the last week. We are happy in our own quiet, tho' our opinions are different. In the peace of our City, we have peace.

BOSTON, Sept. 15.

*FROM L'ORIENT.*

The Genet, Freeman, from l'Orient, left there July 28. The English fleet was then lying at anchor at the mouth of the harbour, as they had continued to do since the late action. The French fleet was in the harbour—the Captain of the Montagne had died of his wounds, since their arrival. Provisions of every kind, except bread, were plenty.

Capt. Freeman also informs, that the Republicans and Emigrants, lately landed, had an engagement two days before he sailed, which ended to the disadvantage of the emigrants. They lost four pieces of ordnance, and had many men killed. The Republican soldiers were anxious to follow up the victory, and attack them in their entrenchments, but were with difficulty restrained by their officers, who represented the great number of lives which must have been inevitably sacrificed in such a rash attack.

The disturbances, which have for several nights past taken place in this town, by burning effigies, &c. we hope, are happily subsiding.

NEWPORT, September 22.

The President left Philadelphia for Mount Vernon, on the 8th Instant.

The Hon. Timothy Pickering, Esq; is, we learn, appointed Secretary of State, vice Hon. Mr. Randolph, resigned.

Governor Lee, of Virginia, who lately commanded the western Army, is, we hear, appointed to the War Department, vice General Pickering.

The Hon. Mr. Marshall, of Virginia, we understand, comes in as Attorney-General.

Judge Rutledge took his Seat, as Chief Justice of the United States, at the late Session of the Supreme Court.

Henry William Desaussure, Esq;—is, we learn, appointed Director of the Mint of the United States.

On Tuesday the 8th Instant, the Rev. TIMOTHY DWIGHT, D. D. was inaugurated President of Yale-College, in New-Haven.

At the public Commencement the next Day, the President conferred the Degree of Bachelor of Arts on 34 young Gentlemen—and the Degree of Master of Arts on 11—Among the latter we observe the Name of Mr. WILLIAM MARCHANT, of this Town; who, on the Occasion, delivered an English Oration on Commerce.

The Sloop Peggy, Capt. Bliss, from New-York for this Port, with a Number of Passengers on board, was unfortunately cast ashore on Plumb Island, last Friday Night, in a sudden Squall of Wind. The Vessel, it is said, is bulged, but happily no Lives were lost.

A National Assembly for Holland, is to be convened immediately; a Member for 10,000 Souls.—They are to have Legislative and Executive Powers; and are to report the Plan of a new Constitution within a Year.

MARRIED.]—At Providence, Mr. EBENEZER JENCKES, Merchant, to Miss MARY THROOP NIGHTINGALE, Daughter of Deacon Samuel Nightingale.

—At New York, by the Rev. Dr. Rodgers, CHARLES ADAMS, Esq; Son to John Adams, Vice President of the United States, to Miss SALLY SMITH.

DIED.] At Boston, Miss ELIZABETH MOORE, Æ. 89 Relict of David Moore, Esq; formerly of this Town.

—At Cambridge, Mrs. MARY HOLMES, aged 28 Years, Wife of the Rev. Mr. Holmes, and Daughter of the late President Stiles.

—At Providence, Miss ELIZABETH GRAVES, Daughter of the late Rev. John Graves.

—In this Town, Mr. JONATHAN STODDARD.

A New York Paper of Yesterday mentions, that a Vessel had arrived at Philadelphia, in 36 Days from Hamburg, which brought an Account of the French Republicans having cut to Pieces 9000 of the Emigrants—and that all Danish Vessels in England were stopped.

Mr. BARBER,

As it has been reported the Medusa Frigate ran away from the British Frigate Cleopatra, I beg you would insert the following copy of a letter from the Commander of the Medusa, and you will oblige

A FRIEND TO THE REPUBLIC OF FRANCE.

"*At Sea, 4th Sept* 1795

"*My Dear Sir,*

"I cannot lose the opportunity, by an American vessel, to inform you, that had I not received positive orders not to attack, I should yesterday morning have taken an English frigate ten leagues S. E. of Nantucket. She ought to consider herself under great obligations to the Minister of the Republic.

"After my best respects to the good people of Newport, recommend patience to Captain Home. I shall return very soon.

"*I am, &c.*"

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

*District of Newport, Sept.* 21.

ENTERED, *From*

Sloop Aurora, Brown, New York
— Polly, Easton, Norfolk

CLEARED, *For*

Sloop Nancy, Ellick, Baltimore
— Aurora, Brown, Providence
— Friendship, Peterson, New York
— Harlequin, Adams, Boston
— Clementina, Westcott, Providence
Schooner Mary, Luther, Dighton
— Nancy, Coggeshall, Baltimore
Sloop Polly, Reed, Boston & Charleston
— Venus, Brown, St. Bartholomews

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PLAN of the Constitution of a BANK in NEWPORT, is agreed on by the Merchants and others of this Town; and that Subscriptions will be opened for filling the same on *Monday* the 12th Day of *October* next, at 3 o'Clock, P. M. at the State House in *Newport*—and will be closed at 5 o'Clock, P. M. the same Day.

*September* 21, 1795.

To be sold, at PUBLIC AUCTION,

*On Thursday, the 5th of November next, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,*

ALL the Right, Title, Interest and Claim, of which GODFREY MALBONE, Esq; died seized, in the House and Lot of Land now occupied by Thomas William Moore, Esq; together with the Wharf, Stores, Out Houses, &c. &c. thereunto appertaining, in Conformity to the Directions of the Superior Court, August Term, A. D. 1794.—Further Description of Title, with other Particulars, at the Time and Place of Sale.

By Order of JOHN MALBONE, } *Administrators.*
FRANCIS BRINLEY, }

TO BE SOLD,

AN excellent FARM, containing 270 Acres, lying in North Kingstown, about three Miles West of Bissel's Mills, and one West of the Post-Road, is well wooded and watered, and on which are two good Orchards, a Dwelling-House, good Crib, and a very large, new, and commodious Barn. For further Particulars inquire of OLIVER R. WARNER, of Newport, or PETER PHILLIPS, Esq; of Wickford.

*Newport, 21st Sept.* 1795.

*State of Rhode Island, &c. September* 17, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Simeon Hazard, of South-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Labourer, are hereby notified to appear, if they shall think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, A. D. 1756 ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

*State of Rhode-Island, &c. Newport, June* 27, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, passed at June Session, A. D. 1795 the Creditors to the Estate of THOMAS BROWNELL, late of Bristol, Mariner, deceased, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown on the last Monday of October next, then and there to shew Cause (if any they have) why the Petition of Philadelphia Brownell, Widow, and Administratrix of the Estate of the said Thomas Brownell, deceased, praying for Liberty to represent the Estate of the said Thomas insolvent, should not be granted.

*Witness,* HENRY SHERBURNE, *D. Sec'ry.*

*State of Rhode-Island, &c. Providence, Sept.* 19, 1795.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly, the Creditors of Wanton Casey, of North-Kingstown, in the County of Washington, Merchant, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly to be holden at South-Kingstown, on the last Monday in October next, then and there to shew Cause, if any they may have, why the Prayer of his Petition, for the Benefit of an Act passed in June, 1756, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, ought not to be granted.

HENRY WARD, *Sec'ry.*

THEATRE, NEWPORT.

TO MORROW EVENING, September 23,

Will be presented the favourite COMEDY, called,

THE CONTRAST:

With the MUSICAL Entertainment of

*The PADLOCK.*

The Performance to begin exactly at Seven o'Clock.

6000lb. of excellent Ship-Bread,

8 Hogsheads New England Rum, 3 Hogsheads Brimstone, and 10 Cases of Holland Gin, imported in the Year 1793—to be Sold by

NICHOLAS P. TILLINGHAST.

Also Cloves, Mace, Cinnamon, Pepper, and Allspice, by the Dozen or Retail:—A few Barrels of excellent Vinegar—Drugs and Medicines, as usual.

*Newport, Sept.* 21, 1795.

*WANTED,*

A WOMAN, with a good Breast of Milk, to suckle a Child in a Family.—Good Wages will be given.—Inquire of the Printer.

*Newport, Sept.* 21, 1795.

ALL Persons having Demands on the Estate of PHILIP COREY, late of Tiverton, deceased, are requested to bring them in to the Subscriber for Settlement:—And those indebted to said Estate, are desired to make immediate Payment, to

MARY COREY, *Administratrix.*

*Tiverton, Sept* 19, 1795.

WE the Subscribers being by the Town-Council of Newport, appointed Commissioners, to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of WILLIAM THURSTON, Mariner, late of said Town, deceased, represented Insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose, we hereby give Notice to said Creditors, to bring in their respective Claims to either of us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings, within said Term.

JOB TOWNSEND,
JOSEPH COZZENS.

*Newport, Sept.* 7, 1795.

*TAKE NOTICE.*

ALL Persons having Demands against the Estate of Capt. BENJAMIN WRIGHT, late of Newport, deceased, are requested to exhibit them to the Subscribers; and those indebted to said Estate, are called on to make immediate Payment, to

SAMUEL WRIGHT, and } *Executors.*
CHARLES WRIGHT }

*Newport, July* 11, 1795.

*GIBBS & CHANNING*

Have just imported, and for SALE,

20 Hogsheads of First Quality

Jamaica SUGAR.

An Assortment of CALICOES and Irish LINENS, by the Package or Piece.

*September* 8, 1795.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

JAMAICA SPIRITS, by the Hogshead,

Jamaica SUGAR,
Bohea TEA—by the Chest,
Russia BAR-IRON,
SWEDES——Ditto,
by 8—and 7 by 9—WINDOW GLASS,
Russia clean HEMP,
CORDAGE,——And,
A few Bolts of Russia DUCK.

*Clarke & Hammond*

Have for Sale the following Articles, viz.

OLD Sherry Wine in Quarter-Casks,
Best Malaga in Ditto,—and Teneriffe in Ditto,
Jamaica Spirits, by the Puncheon,
West-India Rum by Ditto,
New-England Ditto by Do.
Geneva,
French Brandy of an excellent Flavor,
Molasses by the Hogshead,
Loaf and brown Sugars,
Bohea Tea,
Hyson Ditto,
Fresh Raisins,
Writing and Wrapping Paper by the Ream,
Powder and Shot,
Bar Lead,
Brass Kettles,
Window Glass by the Box,
Pork and Beef in Barrels and Half Barrels,
Salt fit for the Fishery,
Cotton by the Bag,
Flour by the Barrel,
Brimstone by Ditto,
Sole-Leather,
Porter in Bottles,
Corks by the Gross,
Nail Rods,
Bar-Iron,
Cabooses and Stoves,
Anchors of all Sizes,
Hard Soap by the Box,
Pepper,
Allspice,
And several other Articles.

☞ They will take Fish in pay for the Salt—and Rhode Island State Debt, or Cash, for any other Articles.

*Newport, July* 10, 1795.

*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

## THE PARSON AND WIDOW.

A WORTHY pious Clergyman of late,
Who rank'd it with his Gospel labours
To guard his flock, and visit oft his neighbours;
A practice now grown something out of date.

But he, good man, with unremitting zeal,
From house to house would daily go;
Eager his Master's business to fulfil,
And curious his parishioners to know.

Full oft the cot of wretchedness he sought,
Where death or pale disease had brought distress;
With many a balmy consolation fraught,
To cheer the Widow, and the Fatherless.

Abroad, o'er mug of cider, or his pipe,
Would he inculcate lessons moral;
From misery's cheek the tear of anguish wipe,
Decide a cause, or terminate a quarrel.

One day, on his important charge intent,
His errand unburthen, and his *mind* to feast;
To a poor Widow's house the Parson went,
Whose spouse had recently deceas'd.

*Jack* to a small estate was heir,
But liv'd an idle dissipated life;
Would fight, get drunk, and rave, and swear,
Abuse his family and maul his wife:
Indulg'd his vices, till his *all* was spent,
Got drunk and died, a vile impenitent.

Down sat his reverence and began his theme—
"Afflictions, Woman, spring not from the dust:
"Our life's a vapour,—'tis an airy dream,
"Death is the lot of all, but God is just.

"Your Husband's gone, alas! we know not where—
"The yawning grave doth every man await;
"Pray can you tell me, did he not despair?
"Was he concern'd about his *future state?*

"*Future estate*," exclaim'd poor Joan,
With squeaking tone, then wip'd her eyes and sigh'd:
"*Future estate*"—*Why, ducky man!* he'd *none*,
*He spent it, long enough before he died!*

RUSTICUS.

*September* 12, 1795.

FOR SALE BY

# Christo^r. Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Ruffia clean HEMP,
Ruffia DUCK
Ravens DUCK,
Ruffia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

---

For SALE, by

# J. Richardſon,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

A Great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

Alſo—BOOKS to let.

TICKETS to ſell in Harvard College—Connecticut Manufactory—Exchange—New Congregational Meeting Houſe—Little Compton and Warren Church LOTTERIES.

A large Aſſortment of HOUSE-PAPER, both American and French, with beautiful Borders.

MUSTARD by the Pound and Bottle—Poland STARCH—Black PEPPER—Roxbury BOOT LEGS—New RAISINS, by Caſk, and Pound—SNUFF, by Caſk, Bladder and Pound—GUNPOWDER—Beſt DUMB-FISH.

*Newport, Sept.* 7, 1795.

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## *American Manufactures.*

DUCK and ſewing TWINE, warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

# Chriſtopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is conſtantly given, for good clean FLAX.

---

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of PRESTON MANN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Phyſician, who has had the Benefit of the Act of the Legiſlature of the State of Rhode Iſland, paſſed in June, 1756, intitled, an Act for the Relief of Inſolvent Debtors; that they exhibit to either of us the Subſcribers, at our reſpective Dwellings in Eaſt-Greenwich in the County of Kent, and State aforeſaid, within Nine Months from the Firſt Day of May laſt, their ſeveral Claims againſt the ſaid Preſton Mann—we being appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, &c. held in ſaid County of Kent, on the Fourth Monday of April laſt, Commiſſioners or Aſſignees to the Eſtate of the ſaid Preſton, and Nine Months allowed for the receiving of ſaid Claims.

HOPKINS COOKE,
ANDREW BOYD,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND } *Commiſſioners.*

*Eaſt-Greenwich, June* 17, 1795.

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# FOR SALE, BY
## *John & Ebenezer Shearman,*

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP COFFEE-HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Liſbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Iſland Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molaſſes, Hyſon, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raiſins, Window Glaſs, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fiſh-Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

*Newport, June* 8, 1795.

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# Stephen Pierce,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

---

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES *on the following Poſt Roads, will be received at the General Poſt Office until the* 15*th day of October next*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15 FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.* Leave Taunton every Wedneſday by 5 A. M. arrive at Providence by 12 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton on 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerſet to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wedneſday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New Bedford to Newport, Tawerhill, Weſterly in Rhode Iſland and to Stonington Point and New London, in Connecticut *once a week.*

Leave New Bedford on Tueſday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wedneſday by 9 A. M and arrive at New London on Thurſday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave New-London every Thurſday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P. M Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P. M.

18 From Boſton by Providence (Eaſt-Greenwich) (Warren and Briſtol) to Newport *twice a week*

Leave Boſton every Tueſday and Friday by 6 A. M. arrive at Providence by 6 P. M. Leave Providence on Wedneſday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at Eaſt Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wedneſday at Warren P. Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport ſame days by 4 on M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tueſday and Thurſday by 4 P. M. arrive at Briſtol on Wedneſday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boſton on Thurſday and Saturday by noon.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

19 From Providence by Norwich, New London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guilford to New-Haven, *twice a week* Leave Providence every Wedneſday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thurſday and Monday by 7 A. M. arrive at New-London by 10 A. M. Leave New London in half an hour, and arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tueſday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New Haven by 3 P. M. Returning. Leave New Haven on Monday and Wedneſday by 7 A. M. arrive at Saybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tueſday and Thurſday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 12 A. M. at Norwich by 2 P. M. and at Providence on Wedneſday and Friday by noon. *Note the ſame as at road No.* 7.

*Note* 1. The Poſt Maſter General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previouſly ſtipulating an adequate compenſation for any extra expence that may be occaſioned thereby.

*Note* 2. Half an hour ſhall be allowed for opening and cloſing the mail at all offices where no particular time is ſpecified.

*Note* 3 For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times preſcribed in any contract, the contractor ſhall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails deſtined for ſuch depending mail loſe a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars ſhall be incurred.

*Note* 4. Newſpapers as well as letters are to be ſent in the mails; and if any perſon making propoſals deſires to carry newſpapers other than thoſe conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals for what ſum he will carry it with that emolument and for what ſum without emolument.

*Note* 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1ſt of day of January next, and to continue until the 1ſt of October 1797.

*Note* 6 Should any perſons making propoſals deſire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above ſpecified, he muſt ſtate in his propoſals ſuch alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

*Note* 7 Perſons making propoſals are deſired to ſtate their prices by the year. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Poſt Office,
Philad. July 27 1795.

*JOSEPH HABERSHAM.*
Poſt Maſter General.

July 28.

---

WANTED.

## Two active Lads, about ſixteen

or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at Charleſton, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer.

*24th Auguſt, '95.*

---

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON,
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarſe and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

*FOR SALE, BY*

# *Gibbs & Channing.*

---

Juſt imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Caſh or Country Produce,
A complete and general Aſſortment of

SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

# Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has alſo for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Cuſtomers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

---

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

# Sheffield Attwood,

*BROKER,*

## Jamaica Spirits by the Hogſhead

or Barrel,
Weſt India and New-England RUM by the Hogſhead and Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Caſe,
MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, for retailing, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR, TAR and TURPENTINE, by the Barrel,
500 Buſhels Indian CORN, that will weigh on an Average from 62 to 64 lb. per Buſhel—will be ſold cheap for Caſh.

A Conſignment of about 90 Boxes of WINDOW GLASS of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town, which will be ſold reaſonable for the Caſh.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD,—which he will ſell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*N. B.* He gives the higheſt Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

*Newport, Sept.* 8. 1795.

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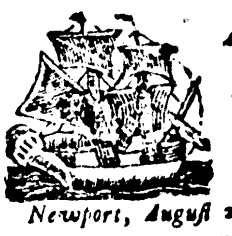
## For Charleſton, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER PHEBE,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, Maſter,



ABOUT 80 Tons Burthen, entirely new, and well found, having good Accommodations for Paſſengers, will ſail the firſt of October.

For Freight or Paſſage apply to
E. BURRELL.

*Newport, Auguſt* 24, 1795.

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## *For Charleston, S. Carolina,*

*The SCHOONER SALLY,*

About 80 Tons Burthen,
STEPHEN ANTHONY, Maſter,

A New Veſſel, with good Accommodations, will ſail the 15th October.—For Terms of Freight or Paſſage, apply to E. BURRELL.

*Newport Auguſt.* 24. 1795.

---

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

# Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the beſt Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum—a Quantity of Hogſhead Hoops.—Alſo Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

*Newport, Auguſt* 24, 1795.

---

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the ſame, about the Middle of the Iſland of Jamestown, on the Eaſt Side thereof, adjoining weſterly on the main Road, and eaſterly on the Sea.—It is well watered, and well walled.—For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premiſes, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

*Jamestown. Auguſt* 10. 1795.

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## Any Perſons inclined to take in

WEAVING, in their own Homes, may have conſtant Employ upon good Terms.—For Particulars apply at the DUCK MANUFACTORY.

*Newport, Aug* 19. 1795.

*For the* NEWPORT MERCURY.

## THE PARSON AND WIDOW.

A WORTHY pious Clergyman of late,
Who rank'd it with his Gospel labours
To guard his flock, and visit oft his neighbours;
A practice now grown something out of date.

But he, good man, with unremitting zeal,
From house to house would daily go;
Eager his Master's business to fulfil,
And curious his parishioners to know.

Full oft the cot of wretchedness he sought,
Where death or pale disease had brought distress;
With many a balmy consolation fraught,
To cheer the Widow, and the Fatherless.

Abroad, o'er mug of cider, or his pipe,
Would he inculcate lessons moral;
From misery's cheek the tear of anguish wipe,
Decide a cause, or terminate a quarrel.

One day, on his important charge intent,
His mind t' unburthen, and his *maw* to feast;
To a poor Widow's house the Parson went,
Whose spouse had recently deceas'd.

*Jack* to a small estate was heir,
But liv'd an idle dissipated life;
Would fight, get drunk, and rave, and swear,
Abuse his family and maul his wife:
Indulg'd his vices, till his *all* was spent,
Got drunk and died, a vile impenitent.

Down sat his reverence and began his theme—
"Afflictions, Woman, spring not from the dust:
"Our life's a vapour,—'tis an airy dream,
"Death is the lot of all, but God is just.

"Your Husband's gone, alas! we know not where—
"The yawning grave doth ev'ry man await:
"Pray can you tell me, did he not despair?
"Was he concern'd about his *future state?*

"*Future estate,*" exclaim'd poor Joan,
With squeaking tone, then wip'd her eyes and sigh'd:
"*Future estate*"—*Why, ducky man!* he'd *none,*
*He spent it, long enough before he dy'd!*

RUSTICUS.

*September* 27, 1795.

---

FOR SALE BY

## Christo$^{r}$ Champlin,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Best Russia clean HEMP,
Russia DUCK
Ravens DUCK,
Russia BAR-IRON,
Swedes BAR-IRON,
6 by 8, and 7 by 9, WINDOW-GLASS, per Box,
CORDAGE.

---

For SALE, by

## J. Richardson,

AT THE POST OFFICE,

A Great Variety of BOOKS and STATIONARY.

Also—BOOKS to let.

TICKETS to sell in Harvard College—Connecticut Manufactory—Exchange—New Congregational Meeting-House—Little Compton and Warren Church LOTTERIES.

A large Assortment of HOUSE-PAPER, both American and French, with beautiful Borders.

MUSTARD by the Pound and Bottle—Poland STARCH—Black PEPPER—Roxbury BOOT-LEGS—New RAISINS, by Cask, and Pound—SNUFF, by Cask, Bladder and Pound—GUNPOWDER—Best DUMB-FISH.

*Newport, Sept.* 7, 1795.

---

*American Manufactures.*

DUCK and sewing TWINE,
warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured in the United States (or imported) for Sale, by

## Christopher Fowler

At the DUCK MANUFACTORY,

Where a generous Price is constantly given, for good clean FLAX.

---

NOTICE is hereby given to the Creditors of PRESTON MANN, of Newport, in the County of Newport, Physician, who has had the Benefit of the Act of the Legislature of the State of Rhode Island, passed in June, 1756, intitled, an Act for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors; that they exhibit to either of us the Subscribers, at our respective Dwellings in East-Greenwich, in the County of Kent, and State aforesaid, within Nine Months from the First Day of May last, their several Claims against the said Preston Mann—we being appointed by the Hon. Superior Court, &c. held in said County of Kent, on the Fourth Monday of April last, Commissioners or Assignees to the Estate of the said Preston, and Nine Months allowed for the receiving of said Claims.

HOPKINS COOKE,
ANDREW BOYD,
BENJAMIN HOWLAND } *Commissioners.*

*East-Greenwich, June* 17, 1795.

---

FOR SALE, BY

## *John & Ebenezer Shearman,*

Next Door North of LIBERTY-CAP COFFEE-HOUSE,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,

MADEIRA, Sherry, Calcavello, Lisbon and Malaga Wines, Jamaica Spirits, Windward Island Rum, New England Ditto, Holland Geneva, Brandy, London Brown Stout, London Porter, Sugars of divers Qualities, Molasses, Hyson, Souchong, and Bohea Teas, Coffee, Raisins, Window Glass, 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, Liverpool Pipes, Fish-Hooks of various Sizes, Nails, &c. &c.

*Newport, June* 8, 1795.

---

## Stephen Pierce,

*HAS FOR SALE,*

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Also, an Assortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and about one Ton of LIGNUMVITÆ.

---

PROPOSALS *for carrying the* MAILS *of the* UNITED STATES, *on the following Post Roads, will be received at the General Post Office until the* 15*th day of October next.*

MASSACHUSETTS and RHODE-ISLAND.

15 FROM Taunton to Providence, *once a week.*

Leave Taunton every Wednesday by 5 A. M. arrive at Providence by 12 A. M. Returning. Leave Providence by 1 P. M, and arrive at Taunton on 7 P. M.

16. From Taunton by Dighton and Somerset to Warren once a week.

Leave Taunton on Wednesday by 5, A. M. and arrive at Warren by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave Warren in two hours and arrive at Taunton by 6 P. M.

17. From New Bedford to Newport, Tawerhill, Westerly in Rhode Island and to Stonington Point and New London, in Connecticut *once a week.*

Leave New Bedford on Tuesday 7. A. M. arrive at Newport by 3 P. M. Leave Newport on Wednesday by 9 A. M. and arrive at New London on Thursday by 10 A. M. Returning. Leave New-London every Thursday by noon, arrive at Newport on Friday by 6 P. M Leave Newport, Saturday, or Monday by 8 A. M. and arrive at New Bedford by 5 P. M.

18 From Boston by Providence (East-Greenwich) (Warren and Bristol) to Newport *twice a week*

Leave Boston every Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. arrive at Providence by 6 P. M. Leave Providence on Wednesday and Saturday by 7 A. M. arrive at East Greenwich by 10 A. M. on Wednesday at Warren P. Saturday by 9 A. M. and at Newport same days by 4 on M. Returning. Leave Newport on Tuesday and Thursday by 4 P. M. arrive at Bristol on Wednesday and Friday by 8 A. M. at Warren by 10 A. M. at Providence by noon, and at Boston on Thursday and Saturday by noon.

RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

19 From Providence by Norwich, New-London, Saybrook, Killingworth and Guildford to New-Haven, *twice a week* Leave Providence every Wednesday and Saturday by 6 A. M. and arrive at Norwich by 6 P. M. Leave Norwich on Thursday and Monday by 7 A. M. arrive at New-London by 10 A. M. Leave New London in half an hour, and arrive at Killingworth by 6 P. M. Leave Killingworth on Tuesday and Friday by 6 A. M. and arrive at New Haven by 3 P. M. Returning. Leave New Haven on Monday and Wednesday by 7 A. M. arrive at Saybrook by 6 P. M. Leave Saybrook on Tuesday and Thursday by 6 A. M. arrive at New-London by 12 A. M. at Norwich by 2 P. M. and at Providence on Wednesday and Friday by noon. *Note the same as at road No.* 7.

*Note* 1. The Post Master General may alter the times of arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contracts, he previously stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expence that may be occasioned thereby.

*Note* 2. Half an hour shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.

*Note* 3 For every hour's delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

*Note* 4. Newspapers as well as letters are to be sent in the mails; and if any person making proposals desires to carry newspapers other than those conveyed in the mail for his own emolument, he must state in his proposals for what sum he will carry it with that emolument and for what sum without emolument.

*Note* 5. The contracts are to be in operation, on the 1st of day of January next, and to continue until the 1st of October 1797.

*Note* 6 Should any persons making proposals desire an alteration of the times of arrival and departure above specified, he must state in his proposals such alterations and the difference they will make in the terms of his contract.

*Note* 7. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Contractors may receive their pay quarterly.

General Post Office,
Philad. July 27, 1795.

*JOSEPH HABERSHAM.*
Post Master General.

July 28.

---

WANTED.

Two active Lads, about sixteen or eighteen Years of Age, to attend in a Store at Charleston, South Carolina. Inquire of the Printer.

*24th August,* '95.

---

PHILADELPHIA, RUSSIA, and SWEDES, } BAR-IRON;
RUSSIA clean HEMP,
RUSSIA and RAVENS DUCK, and CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Coarse and fine SALT, of excellent Qualities.

*FOR SALE, BY*

## *Gibbs & Channing.*

---

Just imported, via New-York,

And to be Sold very cheap for Cash or Country Produce,
A complete and general Assortment of
SPRING and SUMMER GOODS, by

## Henry G. Champlin

Three Doors South from CARR's Ferry-Wharf, in Thames-Street,

Who has also for Sale, Souchong and Bohea TEAS, SUGARS, &c.

He returns his Thanks to his former Customers in Town and Country, and hopes to merit a Continuance of their Favours.

---

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

## Sheffield Attwood,

*BROKER,*

Jamaica Spirits by the Hogshead or Barrel,
West India and New-England RUM by the Hogshead and Barrel,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Case,
MOLASSES, of the first Quality, for retailing, by the Hogshead or Barrel,
Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
FLOUR, TAR and TURPENTINE, by the Barrel,
500 Bushels Indian CORN, that will weigh on an Average from 62 to 64 lb. per Bushel—will be sold cheap for Cash.

A Consignment of about 90 Boxes of WINDOW GLASS of the following Sizes, viz. 6 by 8, 7 by 9, and 8 by 10, by the Box or Boxes.

Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, situated in different Parts of this Town, which will be sold reasonable for the Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING Business in all its Branches.—And has now on Hand, a small Quantity of CABIN and SHIP-BREAD, which he will sell cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

*N. B.* He gives the highest Price for old GOLD and SILVER.

*Newport, Sept.* 8, 1795.

---

## For Charleston, S. Carolina,

The SCHOONER PHEBE,

EZEKIEL LUTHER, Master,

ABOUT 80 Tons Burthen, entirely new, and well found, having good Accommodations for Passengers, will sail the first of October.

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. BURRELL.

*Newport, August* 24, 1795.

---

*For Charleston, S. Carolina,*

*The SCHOONER SALLY,*

About 80 Tons Burthen,

STEPHEN ANTHONY, Master,

A New Vessel, with good Accommodations, will sail the 15th October.—For Terms of Freight or Passage, apply to
E. BURRELL.

*Newport August.* 24, 1795.

---

*TO BE SOLD, BY*

## Thomas Cottrell,

A Few Barrels of the best Jamaica Sugar, and St. Croix Rum—a Quantity of Hogshead Hoops.—Also Brick and Tile, of an excellent Quality.

*Newport, August* 24, 1795.

---

TO BE SOLD,

PART of a HOUSE, and about 30 Acres of LAND near the same, about the Middle of the Island of Jamestown, on the East Side thereof, adjoining westerly on the main Road, and easterly on the Sea.—It is well watered, and well walled.—For further Particulars, inquire of Peleg Carr, near the Premises, or of Samuel Carr, at the Ferry, near the Red-Market.

*Jamestown, August* 10, 1795.

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Any Persons inclined to take in WEAVING, at their own Homes, may have constant Employ upon good Terms.—For Particulars apply at the DUCK MANUFACTORY.

*Newport, Aug* 19, 1795.